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# Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

## Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 62/59 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/63/50.

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# Annex

## Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[a]

**June 2007-May 2008**

| *State* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Bilateral level** | | | |
| **1 (a) Activities relating to Annex 2 States** | | | |
| Australia | June 2007-May 2008 | In relation to the remaining Annex 2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China, Egypt, Indonesia, and the United States of America | |
| | 9 and 11-13 May 2008 | Australia facilitated a visit by the Executive Secretary to Australia to meet with the Minister for Foreign Affairs so as to discuss how best to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and to support the continued build-up of the verification regime. Australia organized media statements and press interviews and facilitated meetings between the Executive Secretary and various strategic institutes to raise awareness about the Treaty | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | Australia issued various press statements and media releases to congratulate States who had ratified the Treaty (including Annex 2 States) and to promote awareness for entry into force of the Treaty | |

[a] The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | September 2007-May 2008 | In its current functions as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ("Article XIV conference"), Austria is engaged actively in promoting ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that have not yet ratified it | |
| Bulgaria | June 2007-May 2008 | In its bilateral contacts with all Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, Bulgaria has urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty | |
| France | June 2007-May 2008 | France conducted regular discussions with Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 31 January 2008 | Welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by Colombia,[b] France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 21 March 2008 | The President of France invited all countries, including Annex 2 States, to ratify the Treaty | |
| | 7 April 2008 | On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty by France, France made a special appeal to the nine Annex 2 States that have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so | |
| Iceland | June 2007-May 2008 | In bilateral meetings and public statements, Iceland encouraged those Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, to do so | |

[b] Colombia ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 29 January 2008.

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morocco | June 2007-May 2008 | Morocco seized every opportunity to urge all those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to do so, thus bridging an important gap in the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime | |
| Netherlands | June 2007-May 2008 | The former Ambassador of the Netherlands to the United Nations Office at Vienna was appointed as the Article XIV Conference Special Representative in order to promote, on behalf of ratifying States, early entry into force of the Treaty. As a Special Representative, Ambassador Ramaker has visited and will continue to visit Annex 2 States. The activities of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative, whose term was extended to September 2009, are supported by the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the co-chairs of the Article XIV Conference (Austria and Costa Rica) | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | In its bilateral contacts, the Netherlands stressed to several Annex 2 States the importance of signature and ratification of the Treaty | |
| Poland | July 2007-May 2008 | In its bilateral contacts, frequently at the ministerial level, Poland raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty with India in the context of the India/United States agreement, as well as with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the Polish Presidency of the European Union in the second half of 2007 | |

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peru** | June 2007-May 2008 | Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty in relevant bilateral meetings. It underlined on several occasions the importance of the Treaty, promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so | |
| **Qatar** | June 2007-May 2008 | Qatar spared no efforts to urge all States, including Annex 2 States, which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so because Qatar believes in the importance of the universalization of the Treaty for global security and in bridging the dangerous gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime | |
| **Russian Federation** | June 2007-May 2008 | In the framework of its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible | |
| **Switzerland** | June 2007-May 2008 | Switzerland raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, with several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty | |
| **Ukraine** | June 2007-May 2008 | After completing its functions as Coordinator of the Eastern European Group, Ukraine continued to put constant and concerted efforts into bilateral outreach activities (including with Annex 2 States) aimed at the earliest possible entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty | |

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Bilateral level** | | | |
| **1 (b) Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States** | | | |
| Australia | June 2007-May 2008 | In relation to the remaining non-Annex 2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and to encourage its ratification by various non-Annex 2 States, including Brunei Darussalam, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Niue, Timor-Leste, and Tonga | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | In bilateral engagements throughout the South Pacific and the Caribbean regions, Australia continued to encourage those non-Annex 2 States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | Australia issued various press statements and media releases to congratulate States that had ratified the Treaty (including non-Annex 2 States) and to promote awareness for entry into force of the Treaty | |
| Austria | September 2007-May 2008 | In its current functions as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ("Article XIV conference"), Austria is engaged actively in promoting ratification of the Treaty by those non-Annex 2 States that have not yet ratified the Treaty | |
| Bulgaria | June 2007-May 2008 | Bulgaria seized every suitable opportunity in the framework of its regular contacts with non-Annex 2 States to promote the Treaty and its universalization | |

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| France | June 2007-May 2008 | France conducted regular discussions with non-Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 31 January 2008 | Welcoming the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by Barbados and Malaysia,[c] France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 21 March 2008 | The President of the Republic of France invited all countries, including non-Annex 2 States, to ratify the Treaty | |
| Morocco | June 2007-May 2008 | Morocco seized every opportunity to urge all those States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including non-Annex 2 States, to do so, thus bridging an important gap in the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | Morocco provided voluntary financial contributions to enable the participation of technical experts from developing countries in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thus strengthening the universal character of the Treaty | |

[c] Barbados and Malaysia ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 14 January 2008 and 17 January 2008, respectively.

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Netherlands | June 2007-May 2008 | The Article XIV Special Representative visited several non-Annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. The activities of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative, whose term was extended to September 2009, are supported by the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the co-Chairs of the Article XIV Conference (Austria and Costa Rica) | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | On several bilateral occasions (including in speeches by, and during visits of, the Minister for Foreign Affairs), the Netherlands underlined to non-Annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | The Netherlands provided voluntary financial contributions to enable the participation of technical experts from developing countries in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thus strengthening the universal character of the Treaty | |
| Peru | June 2007-May 2008 | Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty in relevant bilateral meetings. It underlined the importance of the Treaty on several occasions, promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged non-Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so | |
| Poland | June 2007-May 2008 | In its bilateral contacts, frequently at the ministerial level, Poland raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty with a number of non-Annex 2 States, including Iraq | |

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Qatar | June 2007-May 2008 | Qatar spared no efforts to urge all non-Annex 2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so because Qatar believes in the importance of the universalization of the Treaty for global security and in bridging the dangerous gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime | |
| Russian Federation | June 2007-May 2008 | In the framework of its bilateral contacts with those non-Annex 2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible | |
| Turkey | 13 February 2008 | Turkey provided voluntary financial contributions to enable the participation of technical experts from developing countries in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission | |
| Ukraine | June 2007-May 2008 | After completing its functions as Coordinator of the Eastern European Group, Ukraine continued to put constant and concerted efforts into bilateral outreach activities (including with non-Annex 2 States) aimed at the earliest possible entry into force of the Treaty | |
| **2. Multilateral level** | | | |
| **2 (a) Global** | | | |
| Australia | June-September 2007 | In its capacity as Coordinator of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Australia led preparations for the Conference on 17 and 18 September 2007 before handing responsibility over to Costa Rica and Austria | |

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | February-May 2008 | Australia, in its capacity as Chair of the "Vienna Group of Ten", conducted activities in advance of and during the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to encourage States yet to do so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty | |
| | 13-18 April 2008 | Australia, together with Japan and Zambia, called for a resolution promoting the entry into force of the Treaty at the 118th Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Cape Town, South Africa. Australia, together with Zambia, agreed to act as co-rapporteurs in drafting the proposed resolution | |
| | 17 April 2008 | Australia sent a Parliamentary delegation led by the President of the Australian Senate to meet with the Executive Secretary in Vienna to discuss how best to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and continue the development of the verification regime | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | Australia continued to place a priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and played a leading role among Member States in contributing resources, equipment and expertise to develop the regime. Australia also continued to lobby for a programme-driven budget to ensure that the Provisional Technical Secretariat is given the necessary political and financial support to complete its mandate | |
| | May 2008 | Australia provided a voluntary financial contribution to support the international scientific study on the verification capabilities of the Treaty verification regime | |

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | September 2007-May 2008 | In its current functions as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ("Article XIV conference"), Austria is engaged actively in promoting ratification of the Treaty in all multilateral forums | |
| Bulgaria | 5 December 2007 | Bulgaria co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 62/59,[d] entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |
| France | June 2007-May 2008 | In relevant multilateral forums (e.g. the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons) France seized every opportunity to promote entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 17-18 September 2007 | France played an active role in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna | |
| | 28 April 2008 | France organized, in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), a seminar on the "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the fissile material cut-off treaty: highways to disarmament", to discuss the potential contribution of both instruments to nuclear disarmament | |
| Jordan | June 2007-May 2008 | Jordan stressed, on all relevant international occasions, the importance of achieving universality of the Treaty | |

[d] Four abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and Syrian Arab Republic) and one vote against (United States of America).

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morocco | 17-18 September 2007 | At the 2007 Article XIV Conference, Morocco reiterated its confidence in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments, and called on those States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty (in particular Annex 2 States) to do so in order to appease one of the major concerns of the international community | |
| | 5 December 2007 | Morocco voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 62/59, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |
| | 29 April-9 May 2008 | In its statement at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Geneva, Morocco recalled the commitment made by the international community in 1995 and 2000 in favour of the entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | Furthermore, Morocco regularly participated in all meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary organs, as well as in all consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and its entry into force | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | In relevant multilateral forums, Morocco seized every opportunity to remind those States which had not yet ratified the Treaty, to do without further delay | |

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Netherlands | June 2007-May 2008 | The Netherlands underlined the importance of early entry into force of the Treaty on many occasions, including interventions at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Geneva from 28 April to 9 May 2008 | |
| Peru | June 2007-May 2008 | Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums. Peru underlined on several multilateral occasions the importance of the Treaty, promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so | |
| Poland | 17-18 September 2007 | Poland participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna | |
| | 5 December 2007 | Poland co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 62/59, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |
| | July 2007-May 2008 | Poland fully supported European Union statements at United Nations meetings calling for entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, including at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament and at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference held from 28 April to 9 May 2008 | |

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Qatar | June 2007-May 2008 | Qatar spared no efforts in multilateral forums to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so because Qatar believes in the importance of the universalization of the Treaty for global security, and in bridging the dangerous gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime | |
| Republic of Korea | 17-18 September 2007 | The Republic of Korea participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna, and urged those Annex 2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so without delay. In addition, the Republic of Korea expressed its opinion that the nuclear test announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 2006 was a wake-up call for the early entry into force of the Treaty and that it was thus expecting that the success of the six-party Talks would generate a real momentum for the long-awaited entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 3-5 December 2007 | The Republic of Korea organized the sixth Republic of Korea-United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in Seoul, at which participants discussed possible options for revitalizing the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation regime and reaffirmed the need to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 5 December 2007 | The Republic of Korea voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 62/59, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 30 April 2008 | In its statement at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Geneva from 28 April to 9 May 2008, the Republic of Korea welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Colombia and Malaysia and strongly called upon those States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay. The Republic of Korea also stressed the importance of maintaining the moratorium on nuclear testing until the entry into force of the Treaty | |
| Russian Federation | 17-18 September 2007 | The Russian Federation participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna, and supported the adoption of the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Treaty. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Serguey V. Lavrov, sent a special address to the participants at the Conference. Currently, the Russian Federation participates in the practical implementation of the action plan to promote the entry into force of the Treaty agreed at the Conference | |
| | 5 December 2007 | The Russian Federation co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 62/59, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 December 2007 | The Russian Federation held consultations with the Article XIV Special Representative, Ambassador Ramaker, on the prospects for the entry into force of the Treaty and Russian efforts in this regard. The need to consistently facilitate the efforts of the international community aimed at promoting the earliest entry into force and universalization of the Treaty was mutually stressed at the meeting between the Special Representative and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation | |
| | June 2007-May 2008 | The Russian Federation continued its efforts to actively support the Treaty at the United Nations at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Geneva, and in other international forums | |
| Switzerland | June 2007-May 2008 | Switzerland stressed, in all relevant international forums, the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty | |
| Turkey | 17-18 September 2007 | Turkey participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna, and associated itself with the Final Declaration adopted at the Conference | |
| | 5 December 2007 | Turkey co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 62/59, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |

| State | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 December 2007 | Turkey co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 62/37,[e] entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session | |
| Ukraine | June 2007-May 2008 | After completing its functions as Coordinator of the Eastern European Group, Ukraine continued to put constant and concerted efforts into multilateral outreach activities aimed at the earliest possible entry into force of the Treaty | |
| | 29 April-9 May 2008 | In its statement at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Geneva, Ukraine reiterated its call upon all States, particularly Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay and unconditionally, and, pending its entry into force, to abide by a moratorium on nuclear testing as well as to refrain from any action contrary to the obligations and provisions of the Treaty | |
| **2. Multilateral level** | | | |
| **2 (b) Regional** | | | |
| Australia | 8-9 May 2008 | Australia supported the regional workshop on international cooperation for States from the Pacific, organized by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in cooperation with the Government of Samoa, by sending an expert to the workshop on Samoa to make a presentation on the verification regime and its capabilities | |

[e] Nine abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Myanmar, Nicaragua and Pakistan) and three votes against (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India and United States of America).

| *State* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | June 2006-May 2007 | Austria sought to contribute to the universalization of the Treaty by co-financing and taking part in regional workshops on the subject | |
| Bulgaria | June 2007-May 2008 | Within the framework of the European Union, Bulgaria supported all démarches and initiatives to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty as a key instrument for ensuring global peace and security | |
| Belgium | June 2007-May 2008 | Within the framework of the European Union, Belgium supported all démarches and initiatives to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty | |
| France | June 2007-May 2008 | Within the framework of the European Union, France supported all initiatives aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty. These included démarches carried out by France on behalf of the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union, in Malaysia. | |
| Jordan | June 2007-May 2008 | Jordan called, at relevant occasions, upon States in the Middle East that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so | |
| Morocco | June 2007-May 2008 | In relevant regional forums, Morocco seized every opportunity to remind those States which had not yet ratified the Treaty to do without further delay | |
| Netherlands | June 2007-May 2008 | The Netherlands contributed to the European Union Joint Action in support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission. The Joint Action focused on the verification system, including technical assistance to States signatories in Africa to fully participate in, and contribute to, the implementation of the Treaty verification system | |

| *State* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peru | June 2007-May 2008 | Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums. Peru underlined at several multilateral events the importance of the Treaty, promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so | |